THE
IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER,
$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
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℞ AYER'S Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.
FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.
Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.
SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.
Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.
Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.
POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.
DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster.
Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.
DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.
WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.
DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.
Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.
From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.
DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.
From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.
HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.
SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.
For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.
For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.
Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.
Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.
We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY
Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. Santos & Co., Norfolk, N. F. Rives, Petersburg Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, D. B. & J. L Gaither, Newton, W. H. Michal, Lincolnton and Druggists and dealers in Medicine, every, where. For sale by
H. W. AYER, Statesville
May 1 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by pecial Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
IN times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.
Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent free of charge to the afflicted.
Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, consulting Surgeon, HOWARD Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
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Drug Store.
HAVING sold our Drug Establishment in Salisbury to Doct. C. A. Henderson, we take pleasure in recommending him to the favor of our friends and patrons.
Doct. Henderson being a regularly educated Physician, and having provided himself with competent assistants, will, we have every reason to believe, so conduct the business, as to entitle himself to the confidence and patronage of the Public.
SILL & SILL.
Salisbury, April 21st, 1857.

C. A. Henderson, M. D.
DRUGGIST
and
Chemist,
SALISBURY, N. C.
AS will be seen by the above Notice, I now own the Drug Establishment, formerly occupied by Mess. Sill & Sill; I therefore tender my respects to the Citizens of IREDELL and surrounding Counties, and especially to the friends and patrons of my predecessors; assuring them that every effort will be made to give satisfaction.
Having recently enlarged my stock considerably, I can now offer to the Public, as large an assortment, and of as fine a quality of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, etc., as can be found in the State. Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, on such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
Physicians and Country Merchants, especially, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ All Orders promptly attended to.

MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.
His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.
A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858, tf-26

DR. H. KELLY,
Offers his Professional services to the public.
Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

Harness Making,
AT OLIN.
WEAVER BRO'S,
Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in OLIN, a large assortment of
Harness, Bridles,
Collars, and everything else,
usually kept in a Harness establishment.
We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying else where. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposites of Harness, at Statesville, with J. W Woodward; Liberty Hall, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & co.; Jonesville, with Tho's T. Maxwell.
October 1st 44 1y

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Blanks.

Poetry.

A Hymn.

BY ALICE CARY.

Away with all life's memories,
Away with hopes away!
Lord, take me unto thy love,
And keep me there to-day.

I cannot trust to mortal eyes
My weakness and my sin—
Temptations he alone can judge,
Who knows what they have been.

And I can trust Him who provides
The thirsty ground with dew,
And round the wounded beetle builds
His grassy house anew.

For the same hand that smites with pain,
And sends the wintry snows,
Doth mould the frozen clod again
Into the summer rose.

My soul is melted by that love,
So tender and so true.
I can but cry, my Lord and God,
What wilt thou have me do?

My blessings all come back to me,
And round about me stand;
Help me to climb their dizzy stairs
Until I touch thy hand.

Let us Help one Another.

Let us help one another
And a heart of kindness show,
As down time's flowing river
In the boat of life we row,
For though rough may be the weather,
And the sky be overcast,
If we only pull together
We can brave the storm at last.

Let us help one another
In misfortune's wintry day,
And be kinder, still as ever
Earth's best gift's are snatched away,
When bright fortune gilds the morrow,
Hollow hearts will fawn and cling,
But when comes the night of sorrow,
Only true hearts comfort bring.

Let us all help one another,
And do good where'er we can—
Who withholds the hand of kindness,
Scarce deserves the name of man,
For the one great law of nature,
Which was meant mankind to bless,
Bids us help a fellow creature
When we find him in distress.

Miscellany.

A Georgia Medical Student.

The following, from the pen of an Alabama Doctor, shows how members of the "faculty" are sometimes made.

It was in the year '42, in the quiet little village of M——, Ga., while poring over the medical text books, I became intimately acquainted with a rare character of the name of Billy C. He was a Noth Carolina millwright, and a most excellent one he was, too. He had early moved to Georgia, and by dint of industry, and the closest frugality, bordering upon parsimony, he had acquired quite a "snug property," when, by "*shaving paper*," at a large discount, he managed to render himself comparatively free from the vicissitudes of the world.

Bill was a bachelor, and of course of an uncertain age, as he had never let it be known; but judging from appearances, he was about forty years of age. He had laid aside the mallet and chissel, and now attended to the more profitable business of "shaving paper," consequently, he had many spare moments. His life had been that of ceaseless industry, and it was impossible for him to remain entirely idle. He had all the nervousness and restlessness of the Finnikin Frenchman.

With two or three exceptions he had not the least confidence in mankind. Myself, although young enough to be his son, happened to be one of the honorable exceptions. My friend was a very eccentric character. Any one idea that beset him, almost exclusively shut out all others.

The main idea of his life had been to marry a rich widow. At this time it entered into his head to make an M. D. of himself. Although scarcely possessing an elementary education, and entirely unused to study anything in the shape of books, he went at it with that nervous energy peculiar to his character. His course of studies, though quite erratic, was ardently pursued. For fear of expenses, probably, he directed his own course—had no preceptor. Possessing his confidence, Billy frequently visited me in my preceptor's office. I have had many a hearty laugh at his pronunciation of technicalities, and his peculiar notions of becoming inducted into the science of medicine. He seemed to have an idea that he could very soon become familiar with medicines, by their taste and odor. It was his common habit, almost daily, to taste and smell the different medicines on the shelves. On a certain occasion, I made a very strong preparation of "liquid chlorine," which I placed in a conspicuous place for his benefit. He no sooner entered the office than it attracted his attention. Without a question or hesitancy, he darted around the counter, grasped the bottle, and applied his smeller. Of course he staggered back, with one hand to his nose and the other holding the bottle at arm's length. As soon as he was able to speak he uttered—"Wagh! *skitepoke* and *pickled simmons!* Well!! I guess I won't forget the name of *that, sure!*" And so I fancied, as the preparation was about ten times the strength of concentrated ammonia, with a dash of assafœtida. I am sure he did not, for several days at least, as he was coughing and sneezing most of the time from its effects.

While studying promiscuously every thing appertaining to medicine, and nothing on particular, he came upon a recipe for coloring the hair. I should have mentionod that his capillary ornament was very thin, and well interspersed with gray hairs, giving it a peculiar tint not very becoming. No sooner does Billy come across this great recipe, than he hastens to me to ask my advice, and aid in its composition. The recipe was this: "Make a strong solution of an alkali, add to it a quantity of small bits of lead, let it stand for some hours and it will be ready for use." According to his importunities, I laid aside my books and began the experiment. Now, in my thoughtlessness in supplying an alkali I used the "potassia fusa," (caustic potash.) To a strong solution of this, I added a small quantity of small shot. After the preparation had stood long enough, we took a *small* lock of Billy's hair, as he could spare no more, and immersed it in the preparation. Imagine the surprise and joy of Billy when we went to look at the hair, which had been immersed for some hours, to find it as beautiful and glossy a black as could be desired. Eureka! Eureka! The long-wished-for, he had found at last! With such hair as that upon his head, he might yet marry that rich widow. And now cupidity steps in and suggests that a fortune might me made by means of the discovery, as he termed it. Billy and myself are of course to be partners, and a golden harvest must be the result. My friend was all excitement. (That was a day before the great influx of "patent hair dyes." I simply suggest that he had best test the merits of the dye upon himself. He instantly plants himself before a mirror. It was really pleasant to notice the complacent and happy smile, as he gave his thin coat of hair a thorough bathing with the mixture. He immediately retires to his room to enjoy alone the idea of possessing a jet black head. The next day my friend came into my room, with an unnatural and lugubrious cast of features—unaccountable until he took off his beaver. Shade of Phalon! His hair was of a most unnatural pale *mouse color!* and worse than all, his head was finely blistered by the caustic potash! Along the margin of the hair, about the forehead and ears, he looked like a boiled lobster. While gazing at himself in a mirror, with a most rueful countenance, he turns to me and says:

"O crackee! Jeeminy criminy! Ovum, I can't stand this. I wouldn't have the ladies to see me in this plight for the world. Is there no way to mend the matter?"

"Oh, of course," says I; "I think a solution of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) would have a charmiming effect."

"Very well—rip ahead—no chance for the widow, with this color—but, by jingo—if I didn't think that all the fleas, bedbugs, and creepers of all kinds had made a nest of my head last night. And you can black it, you say?"

"Oh, I can color it, certain; take a seat."

At it I went, with a strong solution of nitrate of silver. I began at the top of one ear, going in a straight line over the head, to the opposite one; then I saturated all of the hair in front, leaving the back portion untouched. I had to be somewhat cautious; for when the caustic solution would touch the blistered surface he would wince, and cry out; but he bore it like a martyr.

"Well, Billy, I think that will do; but you will have to wait for time and the action of the light to bring out the color properly."

"Yes," says Billy, "I think it'll do, if there is anything in the strength of it; for I wish I may be ground to death in a grist mill, if I don't feel like you have been lamming me over the head with a lot of chestnut burs; but I suppose the stronger the better; so, good-bye, Ovum; I'll go to my room, and take a good dose of tincture *camph. et opii*, to quiet matters," with a smile of gratification at being able to use a technicality, he wended his way, leaving me to speculate upon the probable appearance Billy *might* make upon the morrow.

On the following day I had been in the office but a few minutes, when I heard some one approaching at a rapid gait. Who could it be but Billy? Oh, Moses! and so it was; but Billy completely metamorphosed. If by laughing, I should have incurred the penalty of death, I could not have helped it. The whole of his front, from ear to ear, was of a fiery red! the back portion the same pale mouse color! I laughed and Billy grinned, but it was a most ghastly smile. The color of his hair, saturated with the nitrate of silver, *should* have been dark brown or black, but owing to the alkali and lead of the previous swabbing, it had turned it to a fiery red. (The first preparation of the alkali and lead would have made his hair black, if he could have kept it saturated long enough; but I feel pretty certain it would have almost destroyed the entire scalp in the meantime!)

Billy was in a perfect *fidget*. He could not sit, nor stand still a moment. One moment in a chair, then to a mirror, then to me, and the question for the tenth time—

"Can it be remedied any way?"

"Well, Billy, how could it have happened? You know it *ought* to have been black."

"Oh, yes, yes. When I went home I took the tincture *camph. et opii*, which eased my head some. At night I slept soundly, and dreamed that the widow A. had smiled sweetly upon me, and asked me for a lock of glossy black hair. As soon as I awoke I hurried to the glass; but oh, General Jackson! I hardly knowed myself.—At this time, that black rascal, with my boots in hand, stepped in; his eyes and mouth at once flew open, and he broke out into a loud guffaw. I can tell you, the boy and the bootjack fairly *flew* out of *that* door—the rascal! But Ovum, my good fellow, do help me out of this [illegible]—there's a good fellow! Think I didn't have to send word to the landlady that I was sick, to get my breakfast; and the kind soul sent her husband to see me; but of course there was 'no use knocking at the door,' just then; and to mend matters—just think, the widow A. is stopping at the hotel, a day or two, with the landlady. Help me, Ovum, can't you?"

"Billy, my friend, I really cannot think of any other hair dye at present."

"Well, but, Ovum, think you made up that first mixture right? Let me see the book.—Ah, here it is: 'Solution of an alkali with bits of lead.'—Well, well! I thought you was wrong. You should have used nitric acid (!) as an alkali, and you ought to have used 'bits of lead,' not shot; don't it say bits?"

"Yes," I told him; and then tried to explain to him the difference between an acid and an alkali;—that they were diametrically opposite in character. It was of no use. It was like throwing pearls before swine, to enter into an argument with him, upon the characteristics of an acid and an alkali. He knew about as much about chemistry as a mule. The idea of nitric acid being *the* alkali alluded to, had fastened itself upon his mind, and a yoke of oxen could not have moved it. He would, in that instance, have backed his opinions against the scientific world. Off he darts, in a hurry, to carry out his views—of the result of which he was so sanguine.—He gets his bar-lead, granulates it, by pouring it, melted, into cold-water.—soon returns, and says:

"Now, Ovum, here are the bits of lead, *sure*. Now for the nitric acid alkali."

I pointed it out to him, with the remark, that he should be entitled to claim all the merit resulting from that experiment. Billy gets a strong, clear bottle, into which he turns a small handful of "bits of lead"—pours it half full of water, and from a "graduate," he adds a good portion of nitric acid. Of course violent ebullition ensues, which gratifies him amazingly. He at once corks up the bottle. Immediately spring for the bottle and remove the cork—really frightened at what might have been the result. He implores me most earnestly, to let him have the bottle, and try *his* experiment his own way—assuring me that the virtue of the dye would be surely lost if the bottle was not corked. I tried to explain to him that the gas, which was violently escaping, would explode the bottle, if corked. But no; he must and would have it his own way. I made him get out in the back lot. He went to a paling at hand, placed the bottle on the railing, corks it tightly, and with gerat satisfaction watches the effervesence. After a few moments, a loud detonation! The bottle overturned—the diluted acid thrown over the skirts of his long-tailed drab. He began whirling around around, shaking his hand and skirt very much as a cat does her foot when she accidentally steps in water. I was so convulsed with laughter at the denoument, that I could not furnish him with the aqua ammonia (an alkali) in time to save his precious drab, which was most wofully injured. His first words were—

"Well, Ovam, I'll have to give it up, but I know what I can do; I can use soot and lard for my hair, untill it grows out."

And so he did, but when warm and perspiring the black wavy line about his forehead and ears, excited almost as much interest as his parti-colored hair.

It was some time after this before I dare experiment with my friend.—On a certain occasion he came in and asked me if could "give him a job at '*pill making*" "Of course," says I, at the same time putting in the mortar a few lumps of aloes and a small quantity of the light powdered rhubarb, and secretly adding to them a very small portion of *veratrine*. He began very awkwardly to pulverise the ingredients. Very soon a hard blow with the pestle—up flies the light powders—and a cough and a sneeze. Two or three more blows—up rises the powders with a portion of *veratrine*—sneeze—sneenze—sneeze.

"Why, Billy, what's the matter? What's got into you?"

(Sneeze) "Hell's the (sneeze) mat (sneeze) ter, (sneeze, sneeze, sneeze.) Oh me! I'll (sneeze) sneeze my (sneeze) my hasletts up di-di-rectly!"

The poor fellow kept on to sneeze, and I to laugh, until first one, and then another of our acquaintances would rush in and ask, what's the matter? Ask Billy.

"Billy, what's the matter? What ails Billy?"

(Sneeze.) "Aloes! rhu-b-a-r-b!—("Sneeze, sneeze,) hasletts must come!" (sneeze, &c.

And so the poor fellow kept on, the company to laugh and he to sneeze, until he only just went through the motion without any explosion, when I syringed out his nose with a small syringe, which produced two or three awful snorts, horse-like, and he was better. Billy thought it was all owing, as I suggested, to his peculiar idiosyncracy, and the unusual nervous condition of the neurine matter of the schn[illegible]ian membrane. "Exactly! just so, Ovum, I thought so, all right now."

A month or so had elapsed since Billy's first essay at pill-making, when about half a dozen of my young friends were sitting in the office, we espied Billy stoutly wending his way tither. I told my friends that they must not laugh at anything that might occur when he took a seat among us. There was only one vacant chair in the room, and that an old fashioned, wooden-bottom one. Before he came near enough to see what we were doing, I poured on its seat a few drops of the *oil of mustard!*" On entering, he cordially spoke to us, and took the chair. Unfortunately, for himself, his pants were quite thin. Billy had not been seated more than a few minutes when he springs up, saying:

"Golly how it hurt! Come, boys, you ought not to be sticking pins in chairs. I didn't think you'd treat me so. Ovum, is it right?"

"Oh no, certainly not. Sit on the counter here, by me." He springs up, but his pants had alreay absorbed all the "oil of mustard."

In a moment quiet is restored, and conversation began, when Billy leaps into the middle of the floor, slipping himself at a prodigious rate.

"Now, by the living jingo, the first one that sticks that pin again I'll floor, sure! Jack, I know that must be you. But I'll be sure and get far enough from you all, this time."

He then gets to the most distant end of the counter. We had just resumed our conversation, when Billy springs into the middle of the floor again.

"H-ll and scissors! Ovum, what can it be? I know it ain't the boys now. I feel it *hot* while I stand here. What *can* it be?

"Why, Billy, it *might* be the *nitric acid*, as I have been useing the bottle this morning."

"Oh, fury! but it must be, as it is hot like *that* Nitric Acid was some time since. Do, Ovum, put on some of that alkali you used upon your old drab. Quick! quick! or my pants are gone, and—oh blazes! me too.—Quick!"

I took up the bottle of strong, concentrated ammonia. "Now, Billy, stoop lower—lower—that will do."—While gently pouring a tiny stream upon the seat of honor, one of Billy's friends mischievously raised my arm, and fairly deluges poor Billy.

"Ugh! how cold! But how—blazes!—how hot! Oh! fire! water! water! Oh! they must come off, or I'm gone with the acid. Now for my room!"

And off he started at a "two-forty" pace, with both hands holding the seat of the trowsers as far from his person as possible. At this time a noisy fice dog, which was lying on the door-step, takes after him, fairly screaming at his fleeing heels. But it was no use. (Ten to one on Billy, and no bets taken.) Billy had the advantag at the start, and maintained it throughout the race, and amid the yelling of his friends and the barking of the dog, he was seen to pass into his room like a flash.

Friend Hooper, should you wish it, I will soon give you Billy's experience as a Resurrectionist, in another story, which I fear you will find like this, possessing no other merit than being facts instead of fancy. OVUM.

Utility.

"That useful knowledge should receive our first and chief care, we mean not to dispute. But in our views of utility, we may differ from some who take this position. There are those who confine this term to the necessaries and comforts of life, and to the means of producing them. And is it true, that all studies may be dispensed with, but such as teach us to act on matter, and to turn it to our use? Happily, human nature is too stubborn to yield to this narrow utility. It is interesting to observe how the very mechanical arts, which are especially designed to minister to the necessities and comforts of life, are perpetually passing these limits; how they disdain to stop at mere convenience. A large and increasing proportion of mechanical labor is given to the gratification of an elegant taste. How simple would be the art of building, if it limited itself to the construction of a comfortable shelter. How many ships should we dismantle, and how many busy trades put to rest, were dress and furniture reduced to the standard of convenience. This utility, would work great changes in town and country, would level to the dust the wonders of architecture, would annihilate the fine arts, and blot out innumerable beauties, which the hand of taste has spread over the face of the earth. Happily, human nature is too strong for the utilitarian. It cannot satisfy itself with the convenient. No passion unfolds itself sooner than the love of the ornamental. The savage decorates his person, and the child is more struck with the beauty than the uses of its raiment. So far from limiting ourselves to convenient food and raiment, we enjoy but little a repast which is not arranged with some degree of order and taste; and a man who should consult comfort alone in his ward robe would find himself an unwelcome guest in circles which he would very reluctantly forego. We are aware that the propensity to which we have referred often breaks out in extravagance and ruinous luxury. We know that the love of ornament is often vitiated by vanity, and that, when so perverted, it impairs, sometimes destroys, the soundness and simplicity of the mind, and the relish for true glory. Still, it teaches, even in its excesses, that the idea of beauty is an indestructible principle of our nature, and this single truth is enough to put us on our guard against vulgar notions of utility."

Pat and the Bier.

Tom Cook tells a story of an occurrence at a provincial theatre in Ireland where Macready was personating Virginius. In preparing for the scene in which the body of Dentatus is brought on the stage, the manager called to Pat, his property-man, for the bier.—Pat being of a 'heavy' temperament, responded to the call by saying he would fetch it 'immaditly.' Pat next made his appearance with a full forming pot of the right sort, and was received with anger for his stupidity.—"The bier, you blockhead!" thundered the manager. "And isn't it here," exclaimed Pat, presenting the mug.—"Not that, you donkey; I mean the barrow for Dentatus." "Then why don't you call things by their names?" muttered Pat. "Who would suppose you meant the barrow when you called for bier?"

An Embarrassing Denouement.

A young lady of our city, belonging to the most select circle, possessing a lovely face and a most attractive figure, which were only rivalled by the taste and elegance of her attire, called at a certain dry-goods store on Woodward avenue some days since, accompanied by a little sister, a brighteyed, pretty and lovely child, not over three years of age. The clerks of the establishment were of course all grace and politeness, and each vied with the others for the privilege of waiting upon the charming lady. The fortunate one happened to be a tall young man with a most killing black moustache, the most faultless ruffle, collar *a la Byron*, and a coat of the most approved cut and make. A profusion of jewelry ornamented his fingers, and was displayed in various eligible positions on his attire.

Every move he made was a pattern of gracefulness, and politeness came from him as a matter of course. He spared no pains in his attention to the fascinating customer, and sought by every possible maneuver, to make a good impression of himself. After showing the lady through the establishment and satisfying all her wants, the bill was made up and the money paid, which was handed to the cash boy.—While that official was absent for the change, the young man sought to make himself particularly agreeable with his attractive customer, and stepping from behind the counter he stooped with most elegant grace and kissed the child But imagine his consternation to hear the little one, with artless simplicity, cry out, "I don't like you; you have been drinking brandy." This was too much for our polite clerk, who vanished quickly.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IREDELL EXPRESS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Persons desirous to Remit us Money,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's receipt to exhibit in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing wax or a wafer. Post stamps will be taken.

Printers' Holiday.

Next week, being Christmas Holiday, in accordance with a custom as old as the art of printing, no paper will be issued from this office, that the toiling printer may enjoy a short respite from his labors, and spend a few days with friends or in any other manner. This privilege, we believe, our Patrons will cheerfully accord.

To the Patrons of the *Express* we would tender our thanks, for such favors as *they* have bestowed upon us, during the past year. And we hope by continued efforts in well-doing, to merit a long and unqualified approbation of the public at large, and have a very great increase in the number of subscribers the ensuing Calendar.

To all of our friends, we wish a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Good Deeds.

There is a desire in the bosom of almost every person, to perform good Deeds, about Christmas, and we will now tell our friends how they can perform an excellent act, which will cost them not much trouble, and benefit us and the principles we advocate materially. As many of you will be circulating around enjoying yourselves among acquaintances and friends during the holidays, will you be so kind as to just secure us a few subscribers, each. Will you do it?

We have gone to a large expense to publish a good and respectable paper in your section—a paper which we are determined, with your aid, shall be the equal of the best journals issued in the land, and we want your support in time—*now*. Do, good friends, let us hear from you with long lists or short. It will strengthen our hands, and encourage our hearts in the performance of responsible duties which, we have undertaken to discharge.

Statesville Male Academy

Under the management of Pro. J. B. Andrews, Principal, will commence the second session, January 5th. See advertisement.

Drug Store, in Charlotte.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. E. Nye Hutchinson & Co., of Charlotte, who have a very extensive establishment for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, etc. See their advertisement.

Our Advertising Columns

Should be carefully read every week for the information they afford, by those, who desire to make purchases or have property for sale. In either case, the newspaper, is the proper and best medium through which to make it known. Those who omit advertising, when they would desire to sell or make a purchase, nine cases in ten are losers.

Christmas Presents,

All those desiring to tickle the appetites of the "Young uns", should give friends S. J. Rickert, and H. W. Ayer, a call, where they can be accommodated in handsome style, with pretties and goodies for Holiday gifts.

Doctors Carter and Deems.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard, that the charges preferred by Rev. William Carter against Rev. C. F. Deems, were not sustained; whereupon Dr. Deems preferred charges against Mr. Carter, and the latter not being prepared to go into trial, the trial was postponed, to take place before the Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District.

The conference then refused to pass the character of Mr. Carter, and he consequently was suspended as a Minister of the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Deems is the Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District.

A Magnificent Christmas Present.

On last Friday, in our absence to dinner, (for Editors do have food sometimes,) a box of considerable size was left in charge of a neighbor to be presented on our return. Said box, was carefully and cautiously tied with a strong twine, and directed to the "Editors of the Iredell Express," and altogether, appeared of mysterious, if not of mischivious, import. At first we took it carefully in hand, and scrutinised its size, weight, appearance and superscription. We thought the box might contain—well, we did not know what. Was it filled with *goodies* of some sort to enrapture the feelings of the Typos for a Christmas present, a little in advance of the day? And then the thought flashed to mind, altho' we are not Louis Napoleon, and never expect to be King or Emperor, that, perhaps the package contained some Infernal machine, and was designed to abridge our mortal existence, for having enlarged the *Express* and are now publishing *one* good paper in the South, for we could call to mind no other offense. But who, would be so cruel, as to attempt the life of a country editor, for conferring a public benefaction, upon the good people of Iredell, and the balance of mankind? The thought of fear was preposterous, and summoning courage, we began to unbind the mysterious visitor to investigate its contents. The twine and label being carefully removed, and cover raised, the "hidden treasure" appeared to view, and so enchanting! Oh! we were made so happy. But who to thank for this *bijou* of good-things, we knew not, as no name accompaynied the rich treat. Some happy couple had united their hearts and destinies in wedlock, and desired to remember us most graciously, was certain,—but who *could* they be? We endeavored to think over all of our young friends, male and female, who were suspected of being smitten with Cupid's dart, but none of *them* could be, our immediate benefactors, we thought.—Then, *who?*

Leaving this question to be settled among the curious and investigating, hereafter, we began to make inventory of the casket and, such a profusion of "nice things" we venture to say, never before delighted the inmates of any printing office in the Old North State.

Perhaps it may be ascertained to whom we are indebted for our good luck, on reference to the hymeneal head of the Express.

Robbery—the Thief Caught.

On last Friday night, while Mr. S. J. Rickert was gone to supper, a free-negro boy, named Grant, who is bound to Mr. Kennedy until he attains the age twenty-one (being now about nineteen,) conceived the idea of making preparations in advance, for celebrating a merry Christmas with his friends on a grand scale. Mr. Rickert deals in a great many nice nick-nacks; besides, always has considerable cash in his drawer. Of a portion of most of these, Grant, determined on getting possession, and watched for a favorable opportunity, without putting Mr. R. to the trouble of waiting upon him as he is in the habit of waiting upon other customers; hoping, no doubt, thereby to merit the thanks of the gentlemanly proprietor, whom he felt disinclined to disturb as a customer. This, Grant felt more inclined to, inasmuch, as he upon examination, ascertained a front window was not secured; which circumstance, no doubt, he concluded in his own mind, was designed for his special accommodation—or how would it be so? The principle of ratiocination being settled to the satisfaction of his mind Grant proceeded to enter by the "narrow way" and, examined the cash till, as is supposed, first, helping himself to about nine dollars, but took not all the money, and thereupon, no doubt, felt as elated as a Californian, when he finds a nugget. Having obtained enough of money, to satisfy his avarice, for the nonce, and make him a trifle wealthier than any of his darkey friends, the sable rogue next proceeded to fill his old coat and breeches pockets with cigars, raisins, nuts and other articles of *vertu*, including a few plugs of good old Virginia tobacco. Taking in cargo to his satisfaction, by the light of a candle burning upon the counter, Grant now began to consider the better method of effecting escape from his perilous situation. To egress the way he entered would, perhaps, expose him to detection by some outside pedestrian, if not contact with Mr. Rickert.—So he ascended the stairs to the upper room, passed out of a window that opened upon a rear shed, and thence leaped to the ground, with his spoils; much elated, no doubt at his great success, and the prospect of spending a merry Christmas with his sable friends.

Unfortunately for Grant, and fortunately for Mr. Rickert, the thief was observed in the act of vaulting from the roof of the shed by a passing negro who reported what he saw to the proprietor. In a shortwhile the burglar was in the hands of his captors, and upon being brought before Justice Walker was committed to jail. A portion of the stolen cash and merchandise was recovered. On searching a trunk belonging to the black rogue a number of articles were found, having been purloined from several citizens. Circumstances would go to prove that the culprit is a dangerous character to go at large in a community, and we hope, when the law shall have dealt with him for his late offenses, that he will be transported to some point where he will have smaller opportunity to commit evil.

Oh! the Life of a Soldier!

A mischieveous and fun-loving subscriber, sends us the following and requests its publication. Hoping that the phelincks of no military commander will be agrieved, we comply with the request:

NOTICE

all pursons Belonging to the——Company you are here By Notfiied to appear at Williams Burg miss Jones on the 23 third of this month armed acording to Law for Gineral Review ar Rigmental muster By ar. der of Colonel on 22th is Drill muster I want all my offecers to Come out on that Day and muster all those that fails to attend may exspect to pay thar fines Came out jentlemen and muster Like men and Be like solgers

October 2th 1858 —— Capt

☞ From Mr. J. R. Adams of this county we have received a present of the largest and best Turnips we ever have seen or tasted. One of the monsters weighed 11 pounds.

A Memoir of Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D.D.

This is the title of a pamphlet of 88 pages which has recently been issued from the press of J. M. Henderson, Chapel Hill, publisher to the State University, a copy of which has politely been sent us.

Price, in Paper, 30 cents; in cloth, 50 c'ts per copy. Copies (in paper covers,) sent by mail to any part of the country, free of postage, upon the receipt of 35 cents in coin or post stamps; in cloth (library style,) for 55 cents. Address, J. M. HENDERSON.

Enola

Is the name of a new Post office which has just been established in Iredell county, between Salisbury and Statesville, five miles east of the latter place, on the Railroad, R. W. Leslie Post Master

Correspondence.

For the Iredell Express.

Holly Springs, Miss., Dec'r 10.

Messrs. Editors:

While the body is wrapt in sleep, the mind is often awake to the intruding cares of the world. We are no metaphysician, or we would here attempt an essay on this deep subject. 'Tis true, we remember something which our books told us while at college, but it has become obscured by more recent cares. Nearly all of us are aware, that when we retire to rest at night, having nothing of much importance on our minds, we sleep till our accustomnd hour to awake; but should we retire with a full conviction, that it were necessary to rise at a particular hour, in the majority of cases we will awake. Thus it was on the morning of the 18th ultimo: Ere the eastern horizon was seen to blush a golden ray, or the hooting owl had bid his prowling tribe goodnight, my mind, that "think" of mine, bid me arise, and prepare for my journey. But our anxiety was quite unnecessary, as we did not leave Memphis until about 8 o'clock. We had another beautiful frost this morning, to cheer the southern traveler, and banishing fell disease from our southern cities. I here again took the Memphis and Charleston train and retraced my steps fifty two miles to the Grand Junction, where the Mississippi Central crosses this Road. It is a flourishing little village, and will soon rival LaGrange, which is two miles distant. A few of the passengers took dinner here, and if the fare was equal with, or in comparison to the noise the managers made over it, the fortunate few certainly enjoyed a delicious repast. I have some degree of consolation about my conscienc, when I go into an eating-house and get swindled out of fifty cents, but when I am blowed in with the puffing gas of hired Irishmen, and get cold coffee, tough beef, and sad biscuit—then it "hurts." I would much rather cheat myself, than, that others should do so. I now took the cars of the Mississippi Central Rail Road, and was off for this city, at a faster speed, than I have been traveling since I left your village. This is a No. 1 Road, and when completed, will take a very large portion of travel from the river. It wants only sixty miles to be finished, when we can go to New Orleans by railroad: and it is thought the road will be finished by the Spring. It is twenty-five miles from Grand Junction to Holly Springs. The former is in Tennessee. This country is slightly rolling, and from our observation we would say, produces well, but not up to our expectation.—There was not a fair example of the fertility of the lands this season, the crops being not over two-thirds. There is a great quantity of cotton still in the fields, in this part of the State, and I have no doubt but that the crop will be much larger than it has been estimated. I was much amused at the curiosity of some Northerners, who had never before seen cotton growing. The idea of thrashing out the cotton, was rather novel. They think that we have a great propensity for thrashing in the South, as we thrash all our work out of the slaves. We would like to try our hand upon some of them, commencing with Horace Greely.

"Toot, toot." "Holly Springs—attend to your baggage—check, 130." We answered, "here" and away we went rolling into the city—a little like Statesville—half a mile from the depot, and drove up to the National Hotel. My first impression when I looked on the public square was that I was on a wharf, for the place was blocked with carts, wagon, and cotton bales. I had always understood that Holly Springs, was an exceedingly tasty place, but this appeared rather outre. Mule drivers and horse traders have no business in this country—oxen are the wheel-power in this portion of the State.—$2 a day for common board, bad rooms, and worse beds, without fire, and raining. I have made the acquaintance of Mr. Hampton, from Iredell, and a number of others from Carolina, indeed it appears the majority here are Carolinians. I learn there is a portion of Mississippi which is styled North Carolina. Holly Springs has two flourishing female colleges, one male institution, five or six churches, one hotel, and another magnificent hotel going up, many fine residences, and a good old court house, where justice perhaps does not always receive proper attention, as the godess deserves. Within the last six weeks three men have been killed here, one case I saw this morning. The assassins are suffered to roam at large with impunity.

I leave this city to-morrow for a more sunny clime, where the weather I hope is milder and more pleasant.

VIATOR.

(Want of space compels us to abbreviate our correspondent's communication.)

For the Express.

Messrs. Editors:—

We left your village on the 2d Dec., in a heavy shower of rain, but who regards bleak winds and rains, when "going home" after an absence of months from that worshipped place. We however did not proceed far that evening, but lodged with valued friends, in the vicinity of Concord Church. It is, indeed, a pleasure to meet with a true and cultivated friend,—the interchange of thought is elevating and ennobling, and one is strengthened and better fitted to perform their part in Life's Drama. Friendship is a luxury, which monarch and menial may share;—it is like a sunbeam glancing through a dark cloud removing a shadow from our pathway—a rainbow circling around the soul, reminding us that life is not all sorrow, but the darkest hour, is gilded with poetry and sunshine always. The following day was more propitious, the clouds dispersed and it was quite mild and pleasant. Passing over seventy miles, and we are among the grand old mountains, and our wonder and admiration is elicited at every advance. No Utopia of speculation could present even a consistent ideal of the mountain scenery of Western Carolina. It was evening when we crossed the Blue Ridge; the winds sighed mournfully amid the trembling pine boughs, its low moan was like the ripple of waters when wild music floats over its waves—while the Catawba ever rolled on its restless course at the base of these eternal heights, with banks sometimes precipitous, cutting clear down into the water; sometimes sloping gently, and green with velvet verdure; sometimes dressed in shrubbery a few feet high; anon covered with glittering pebbles, now overhung by laurel whose fadeless foliage floated on the passing wave, and now rendered majestic by giant pines, which stand proudly like veteran warriors and shake their green banners in the sky. Oh! how inspiring these mountain melodies—the wild deep toned minstrelsy of nature! All the rare fabrications of art dwindle into insignificance, when compared with nature even in her rudest state.

Who does not admire the mountains of almost interminable extent and height, where nature decks herself, whose garments are the clouds of rainbow-delicacy, whose ceiling heaven's blue dome, whose banquet dews and peerless snows, whose music the wildest winds, whose heroes storms, whose lamps the forked lightning glare, and whose orators the deep toned thunder! And rocks of immense magnitude in the far off distance look like grand old castles that still stand amid the lapse of ages, while empires fall and nations pass away. And the wild birds like "winged spirits" fly over these ethereal hights, without molestation. How like an atom in infinity we feel when we survey this stupendous display of a Supreme Power! We reluctantly leave the mountains, and pass into the beautiful valley of the Swannanoa,—the "Happy Valley." We are thinking of Rasselas, and the occupants of the fabled "Happy Valley" in the mountains of Abysinnia, when our reverie was interrupted, and our attention directed to Mount Mitchell. A heavy cloud rested upon its brow, we could only see its dark outline. We consoled ourselves for the disappointment, by resolving to visit it soon. We proceed on rapidly over miles and miles, and are soon safely with our friends, at home. We hope all our College classmates and friends arrived home safely, and will enjoy vacation and a happy New Year.

LINNETTE.

Asheville, Dec. 10, '58.

Legislative.

The following summary of the proceedings in the Legislature, we find in a communication to the Fayetteville Observer:

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

In the Senate, to-day, the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road was reported upon favorably. This is the amended bill, reducing the amount of bonds to be exchanged to $400,000. The substance of this bill, I learn, was suggested by Mr. Worth, who, as you are aware, is one of the best friends the road has. I think there is but little uncertainty as to its passage now. I saw a letter this evening from Washington which says that the report of the Naval Commission is as favorable as any could desire, and that there is no doubt that the Work Shops and Foundry would be located if any means of access were provided. The substance of a portion of the report, the letter says, is that the iron of Deep River has no equal in this country. The House bill is now the same as the Senate bill just mentioned. It may come up Monday.

No bill of any very general interest was introduced in the Senate. It being private bill day, no other kinds were passed upon. A bill to authorize a majority of the magistrates of Cabarrus to elect a Sheriff passed 2d and 3d readings. No other of interest to your readers was acted on.

In the House, Mr McKay introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter 36, so as to allow banks chartered at this session to issue notes of a less denomination than $3.

Mr. Speer a bill to incorporate Jonesville Male and Female Academy. Mr. Speer also introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee to send for testimony concerning the Yadkin River.

A bill to authorize the registration of receipts from Legatees to administrators or executors was introduced by Mr. Simonton.

A large number of bills passed their 3d reading, though but very few of interest to the State at large. Among them a bill to fix permanently the county seat of Harnett. Also, a bill to prevent horse-stealing, which was introduced by Mr. Shaw, passed its 3d reading. This bill makes the first offence whipping; the 2d branding on the forehead with the shape of a horse-shoe; the 3d death. A bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people passed its third reading, but the vote on it was reconsidered and the bill referred to the judiciary committee for amendment.

A bill to encourage the planting of oysters and clams, passed both Houses. This, though seemingly of little consequence, is an important bill, and promises to furnish us with a product, I may say, which has been worth many millions to Virginia.

A bill to authorize the building of a toll bridge at Jonesville, in Yadkin county, passed its third reading.

A bill to authorize magistrates of Duplin to sell town commons of Serecta was discussed by Mr. Stanford against and Mr. Ward for the bill. It was rejected.

A bill to prohibit the circulation of notes less than $3 was discussed lengthily upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected.—Messrs. Hill, of Halifax, and Bridgers spoke in its favor; Messrs. Fagg, McKay, Caldwell, of G., and Walser against it. Mr. McKay's speech was a good one. He argued that reference to Virginia was not a good argument, for she had not only her own resources, but much of ours to furnish her with exchange and specie. The motion to reconsider was rejected by yeas 41, nays 65. The election to fill Mr. Haywood's vacant seat is appointed for the 30th inst. None but private bills are to be taken up after Thursday next to Jan'y 1.—*Fay. Observer.*

News, &c.

N. C. Annual Methodist Conference.

This body convened in Newbern on Wednesday the 8th instant. Take it all in all, it was, probably, the largest gathering of the kind that has ever assembled in North Carolina. Every day during its session, up to the present writing, (Tuesday morning,) our streets have been thronged with visitors from different sections of this State, and some, even, from our neighboring State of Virginia. The railroads have evidently done a good business during the past and present week, for the trains have daily come in packed with human freight; and though many would leave for their homes after one or two days' attendance, yet as many, or more, by every successive train, arrived to take their places. The crowd, however, has not been too large to be accommodated. The members of the M. E. Church here, and our citizens generally, without distinction of sect, extended them a hearty welcome to their "homes and hearts," and would have taken, probably, as many more, if necessity had required such liberality.

The following is a list of the members present at the opening of the Conference:

Ira T. Wyche, A. Weaver W. M. Walsh, W. E. Pell, J. B. Bobbitt, T. P. Ricaud, C. F. Deems, W. S. Chaffin, N. H. D. Wilson, J. W. Tucker, W. H. Bobbitt, J. Wheeler, J. W. Wheeler, L. L. Hendren, R. T. Heflin, Peter Doub, Oscar J. Brent, Wm. Closs, James Reid, Paul J. Carraway, N. F. Reid, B. T. Blake, Wm. Barringer, R. J. Carson, J. W. Lewis, D. Culbreth, R. P. Bibb, S. D. Adams, Zebedee Rush, Henry Gray, N. A. Hooker, John Tillett, D. W. Doub, T. C. Moses, J. W. Floyd, J. N. Andrews, J. B. Martin, J. M. Gunn, T. W. Moore, P. H. Joyner, J. J. Hines, H. H. Gibbons, M. N. Taylor, T. W. Guthrie, J. P. Moore, J. E. Mann, W. D. Meacham, Isham H. Hill, W. Harris, S. B. Dozier, J. C. Thomas, S. D. Peeler, J. A. Cunninggim, I. F. Keerans, B. F. Long, N. A. H. Goddin, J. S. Davis, J. B. Alfo;d, R. S. Moran, M. L. Wood, T. C. Triplett, M. E. Thomas, John Jones, William Carter.

Bishop Kavanaugh presided, W. E. Pell was elected Secretary, and John W. Lewis and T. P. Ricaud were elected Assistant Secretaries.

On Saturday the Anniversary Celebration of the N. C. Conference Missionary Society came off, which was addressed by Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., followed by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. A collection was taken up, and $740 obtained.

On Sunday last, in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening, the pulpits of thr two Methodist—white and colored,—Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, and Freewill Baptist houses of worship were occupied by members of the Conference.

On Sabbath evening, at the M. E. Church, Dr. Deems delivered one of the most powerful and eloquent sermons it has ever been our fortune to hear. The large building—pews, gallery, and aisles, in fact every available spot—was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds, unable to get within hearing distance, were compelled to go away disappointed.

The Conference will hold its next session in the town of Beaufort.

Newbern Era.

The Conference adjourned on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The Newbern Progress brings the proceedings of the last day, and the list of appointments published below. The only other items of interest are the appointment of Rev. C. P. Jones as Book Agent, and the refusal to pass the character of Dr. Carter, who was not ready to meet charges preferred by Dr. Deems.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

By the North Carolina Conference for the ensuing year.

Raleigh Dist—D B Nicholson, P E.
do City—L L Hendren.
do City Mission—Jas Reid.
do Circuit—T S Campbell.
Taw River—Wm M Jordan, R C Maynard.
Henderson—Benj F Long.
Person—Theo W Moore.
Granville—Junius P Moore.
Hillsborough Cir—Jon B Alford.
Hillsb Station—D C Johnston.
Chap Hill—A W Mangum.
Louisburg—T P Ricaud.
Nashville—Caswell W King, Jno W Jenkins.
Enoe Colored Mission—To be supplied.
N C Advocate—R T Heflin.
Ral Fem Seminary—Dav R Bruton.
Greensb Dist—N H D Wilson, P E.
do Station—L S Burkhead.
Guilf Circ—Moses J Hunt.
Davidson Circ—Thos B Reeks.
Forsyth Circ—Z Rush.
Winston Circ—Jas F Smoot.
Stokes Circ—Clarendon M Pepper.
Wentworth—Alfred Norman.
Alamance—C H Phillips.
Yanceyville—Jno W Lewis.
Franklinsville—Jos C Thomas.
Normal Col and High Point—Jas B Bobbit.
Asheboro'—B F Guthrie.
Leasburg—Jas P Simpson.
Agent of Greensboro' Female College—Wm Barringer.
Agent of Norm Col—Jos B Martin.
Pres of Norm Col—B Craven.
Salisb Dist—N F Reid, P E.
do Station—H T Hudson.
Rowan—Jos Wheeler.
East Rowan—Sim D Peeler.
Mocksv—M C Thomas.
Iredell—Wm C Gannon, W W Albea, Sup.
South Iredell—Enoch Moore.
Alexander Mission—Isaac W Avent.
Lit River Mis—To be supplied.
Jonesville—Chas M Anderson.
Wilkes—Rob A Willis.
Surry—Marquis L Wood.
Blue Ridge Mis—To be supplied.
Somertown Mis—To be supplied.
Agt of Olin High School—S H Helsebeck.
Washington Dist—Ira T Wyche, P E.
do Station—W E Pell.
Roanoke—W W Floyd.
Warren—R G Barret.
Plymouth—Jas E Mann.
Williamston—Isaac F Kerana.
Greenville—W A Hester.
Columbia—W F Clegg.
Matamuskeet—H H Gibbons.
Bath—W D Meacham.
Neuse—W M D Moore.
Tawboro'—Rob S Moran.
Neuse Mis—N A Hooker.
Portsmouth and Okracoke Mission—W H Wheeler.
Cape Hateras—W L Newby.
Roanoke Col'd Mis—P W Yarrell.
Tar Riv Col'd Mis—W H Barnes.
Newbern Dist—W Closs, P E.
do Centenary—Jas H Brent.
do Andrew Chapel Mission—Wm M Walsh.
do Circuit—Jno H Long.
Snow Hill—Jas B Bailey.
Wilson—Joel W Tucker.
Contentnea Mis—Jere Johnson.
Smithfield—Lemon Shell.
Goldsboro'—Jas L Fisher.
Everettsv—N A H Goddin.
Kinston—Jno S Davis.
Jones—Jno M Gunn.
Trent—Sohn Jones.
Beaufort Aun St—J H Wheeler.
do Punis Chapel—J H Hill.
Straits—Jno R Brooks.
President of Wayne Female College—S M Frost.
Agent of Wayne Female College—J J Hines.
Agent of Normal College—Jno N Andrews.
Agent of Book Depository—C P Jones.
Wilmingt Dist—C F Deems, P E.
do Front St—Jno S Long.
do 5th St—T W Guthrie.
Topsail—Williason Harris.
Onslow—Jno. C Brent.
Duplin—Jesse A Cunniggim.
Sampson—Paul J Carroway.
Bladen—Wash B Richardson.
South Riv Mis—Danl Culbreth.
Elizabeth—Rob P Bibb.
Whiteville—G W Heptenstall.
Smithville—Alex D Betts.
Cape Fear Mis—M N Taylor.
North East—T L Triplett.
Agent of American Bible Society—W H Bobbitt.
Secretary for the Benefit of Seamen—W I Langdon.
Fayettev Dist—Pet Doub, P E.
do Station—Abram Weaver.
Evans's Chapel—O J Brent.
do Circuit—G E Wyche.
Cape Fear Circ—J W Tinnin.
Haw Riv—Jno Tillett, A Gattis, Sup.
do Mis—To be supplied.
Pittsboro'—Jas W Wheeler.
Deep Riv—W S Chaffin.
Montgomery—T. C Moses.
Trion—D H Scovill.
Rockingham—S D Adams.
Moharric—Henry Gray.
Robeson—D W Doub.

R O Burton, R J Carson, P H Joyner, Jas H Jefferson, and Sam'l Robertson, were transferred to the Virginia Conference.

The next Presidency—Hon. John J. Crittenden.

The members of the N. York Whig General Committee, and of the Ashlanders' Association waited upon Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday of last week, to tender him their respects. Addresses were made on behalf of the Whigs by Mr. Jennings, and by Dr. Dodge, on the part of the Ashlanders. The sentiments advanced were devotion to the principles and the memory of Henry Clay, regret that the Whig party had been disbanded, and hope that Mr. Crittenden would come forward as the standard bearer of a national union party, upon the basis of the principles represented by the old Whig party, as illustrated and expounded by Henry Clay. The Journal of Commerce says:

Mr. Crittenden, who was much affected by the kind expressions of his visitors, thanked them most cordially for their continued esteem and confidence. He said he had come to the city on private business, with no political intentions whatever, and had expected no such greeting. He thoroughly agreed in the sentiments of attachment to the old Whig party which had been enunciated, and spoke feelingly of his political connection with Henry Clay, to whose lofty patriotism and disinterestedness he bore an eloquent testimony. He was no candidate for the Presidency, and it was with regret that he had seen his name mentioned as such in several newspapers. He should never seek the position, for it was a laborious office for any man who truly desired to administer it for the best interests of the whole country. He wished it, therefore, to be distinctly understood, that he was not a candidate, but he would gladly co-operate with all those who desired to restore the government to its former standard of purity and patriotism, with the moderation which became a man of his years.—He thought it was time for agitation to cease; he was sick of it. It would be better for the country if the negro question, in all its forms, was put back to the days when our fathers lived together in peace, and not one word was said on the subject. The result of the agitation was strong sectional feeling, which might lead to sectional division. He believed in the coming resurrection of the Whig party in body and soul, if not in name. But he positively declined to accept the office of leader, so generously tendered to him. He preferred to act as an humble worker in the cause of reforming the government. He had rather be a President maker than a President.

Alleged Understanding between Douglass and Breckenridge.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that there is a prevailing opinion of late, that the Charleston nomination lies between Vice-President Breckenridge and Senator Douglass. The Chicago Democrat has the following remarks pertinent to this subject:

Judge Douglas is doing all in his power to suppress any outbreak in his favor as a candidate for the Presidency, in this State; but he is evidently pleased with such outbreaks in other States. He is bold in saying that the South is entitled to the next Presidency, and that it will insist on it. He is particularly severe on Cobb, Slidell, and other Southern candidates, except Wise and Breckenridge; but he thinks the divisions in Virginia, between Wise and Hunter, and the general unpopularity of Wise in the Free States, owing to his impulsiveness, will prevent his nomination. He argues all the time in favor of Breckenridge, to be uncommitted.

There was, no doubt, a perfect understanding between Douglas and Breckenridge, when Breckenridge wrote his letter in favor of Douglas in this State, which letter disorganized Buchanan's party in Illinois.

If the Charleston Convention should come off to-morrow, the vote of the delegates from this State would be cast for John C. Breckenridge. This is the way Judge Douglas is playing his game now; but, it may be, in hopes that by playing into the hands of the South at first, the South may eventually return the compliment and go for him. At any rate it is safe that Judge Douglas wishes to make the South believe that he is in favor of a Southern candidate next time. It is also safe to say that Mr. Breckenridge could not have interfered with Illinois politics, unless upon the assurance that Illinois was to support him for President.

Remember the Sabbath.

I shall never forget that bright autumnal Sabbath. By our clock it wanted but a few minutes of the time for Sabbath School, and I was waiting in the hall for my sister Annie. "Do hurry, Annie," I called. "Yes, Charlie," and the next minute she came running down the stairs, her sweet face rosy and smiling, and her curls floating loosely from under the hat she wore. Annie was a dear little girl, my only sister, and I loved her very much. She was about two years younger than myself, and I was about twelve. Annie was a gentle, thoughtful child, never so gay and giddy as myself; but, indeed, in those days I cared more for play than almost anything else. Well, I took the bible and hymn books to carry for Annie, and we were just about starting for Sabbath School, when mother opened the parlor door and called to us,—I can almost hear her sweet voice yet,—"Charlie, Annie, as you go along, have this in mind, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.'"

"Yes, mother," we both answered; but as we were walking down the road, (for our house was in the country,) I said to my sister, "Mother tells us that nearly every Sabbath; just those very words; I do wonder why?"

"Because she is so afraid we will forget this is the Lord's day. I'm sure it makes her sorry when we do, for it is wicked, and God will be angry with us."

"Well now, Annie, just you see. I will keep this day holy. When we get to the school house I am going right in. I won't stop a minute with the boys on the steps. Oh, I shall be so good." So I spoke, and so I meant to do; but I had not then learned that resolutions made in our own strength are weak and fleeting. It was a beautiful day, and going through the woods in that cheery sunshine, I forgot to keep the Sabbath day holy, and, heedless of Annie's pleading looks, I darted off on a chase after two squirrels. They soon got beyond my reach, and I came back to Annie's side, but it was only to pick up the crimson leaves that lay in our path, and shower them over her.

"Now, Charlie, you have forgotten what mother said to you."

I interrupted her roughly: "Do let me alone; I am older than you are, and can get along without your preaching;" so the gentle little girl walked along in silence by my side, and I saw she was troubled. Soon we came in sight of the creek. It was swollen high, by reason of the many heavy rains the week before, and the water was but a little below the great logs which served as a bridge for the country people. Now our way was not across this creek; the path which led to the school house only lay by it, and if I had heeded my mother's counsels—God's commands—I would have gone right on with Annie, and not stopped by the water. But I was a simple, foolish child, and therefore obeyed the promptings of my own wicked heart.

"Oh, the creek! why, Annie, it is just like a river. I hav'nt been down here since the rain," and without heeding my sister, who begged me to stop, I ran upon the logs. "Whew! but the water does sweep along; I must send some boats down," and I picked up a couple of chips and threw them in.

"You are playing on God's day, and He will be angry with you for it, and mother will be sorry. Please come off those logs, and let us go to Sabbath school."

"In a minute, Annie; I will just throw one more chip;" but I threw another and another, and Annie stood on the bank, vainly pleading with me to leave my sport.

"Just come on the logs, Annie, and see the water."

"Oh no, I am afraid; and then it is wrong."

"You little coward, what are you afraid of? Just give me your hand. Oh, come, Annie, please do, and then I will go right straight with you to the Sabbath school; Indeed I will."

Annie hesitated; "come now, what can be the harm in just throwing some chips in the water? But I will stop if you come just for a little bit, and I will then go to school;" and I urged Annie until she unwillingly yielded, and holding by my hand, she slowly came to the middle of the rude log bridge; but she seemed to take very little pleasure in looking at my boats.

"Throw one yourself, Annie."

"I can't, indeed, Charlie, we are breaking the Sabbath. I am so unhappy. Let me go off the log; my head is getting giddy, too; please take me to the bank again."

But I only laughed at her; then, while I still lingered at my foolish sport, Annie left me and walked along the log. Then I heard a great splash and a scream. "Oh Charlie, Charlie!" I saw that I was alone on the log, and I knew that Annie had fallen into the water. Soon she rose, her little hands stretched out towards me. When I saw her I sprang like a mad boy into the creek; but the waters were strong, and they swept me away from my sister. Annie's hat, with the bright pink ribbon, floated away from her head, and when she rose again, I saw her long yellow curls hanging wildly about her. I knew a little about swimming; but what could so young a boy as I do in that terribly swollen creek? I struck out towards Annie, and when she came up again, I caught her and she clung to me tightly. But with her weight I was not strong enough to swim. I could not fight against the waters, they were too mighty for me. Then I knew we must both die, and I gave one wild scream; but as we sank, I faintly saw two figures rushing down upon the log, and after this I knew no more.

I seemed to awake as from an ugly dream; and there I was at home, in my mother's room a great many people were about me; I saw my mother pale and frightened-appearing, sitting beside me. Dr. May was talking to my father and when I opened my eyes they both spoke to me, but I could'nt hear their words distinctly, there seemed such a ringing in my ears. A little pale figure lay quietly beside me: I knew it was my sister, but whether living or dead, I could not tell; and when, at last, I could speak, I moaned out her name, "Annie!" I could not say another word.

"She is safe, Charlie! You are both spared to me; God in heaven, I thank thee for this mercy;" and my poor mother leaned her head down upon the pillow and cried heartily.

"Annie was living then, and with this knowledge, I fell into a deep sleep; and when an hour after, we both awoke, and Annie saw me, she put her dear arms around my neck, and both of us burst out a crying; we were too weak to say anything to one another. The next day when mother sat beside us with her work, I told her all; how wicked I had been breaking God's commandments so foolishly.

"The last thing you said to us, mother, was 'Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy;' and I knew all the time that I was doing wrong;

it was every bit my fault; dear Annie was not to blame at all; but how were we saved?"

Then mother told us that Mr. Ellis and Dr. May were passing through the woods, on their way to sabbath-school, when they heard my cry, and saw Annie and myself struggling in the water; as they were both strong men, with kind, brave hearts, they plunged in and saved us; and when we were taken from the water, they thought there was no life in Annie.—How mother cried when she told us of this.

"And now, Charlie and Annie, God in his great mercy has given you back to us, from the very gates of death, it seems; what a call is this for you to love and serve him, and keep all his commandments."

"I am sure, mother," I said, "I will never again break this one, 'Remember the sabbath, day to keep it holy.'"

She shook her head sadly: "Do not say that in your own strength, dear boy; pray for grace and help to keep you from sins of sabbath breaking, and, indeed, every other thing displeasing to God. Ask him to give you a new heart, and then you will love to obey his commandments."

"Let us ask him now, mother," said Annie, and she slid down from her pillow to the floor.

So my mother knelt with us, and the prayer she offered for her rescued children was very sweet and fervent; it seemed to go straight from her heart to heaven. Annie had never forgotten it.

* * * * * *

Long ago these things happened, but they have never left my mind.—And often when I was tempted to forget God's commands, to break his holy Sabbath, I looked back and saw that terrible creek, and Annie's pale face and long golden curls rising from the deep of the waters; I felt her little hands clinging to me, and when I remember all this, I saw it was in mercy that God had sent that warning upon me to keep me from becoming a sabbath breaker, and it was blessed to Annie's heart and mine. The lesson learned at the peril of life were never forgotten by either.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

W. C. and R. Railroad.

Mr. Guion, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, is here. He is insisting upon an alteration in the charter, whereby the company can command some of the State's aid soon. Instead of waiting for the completion of the sections, he asks an advance of four hundred thousand dollars for the eastern and three hundred and fifty thousand for the western end, in order that the work may be done forthwith, the bridges built, &c. He has nearly made an arrangement with a Deep river man for the supply of iron at fifty dollars per ton. This is a saving to our people, and something new in our State.

Ral. Cor. Wadesboro' Argus.

Railroad Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this place, was held in the Court House on Tuesday night, condemnatory of the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, as surveyed by the company through this county.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Fight between Montgomery of Pennsylvania and English of Indiana!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A difficulty occurred this morning between Congressmen English of Indiana, and Montgomery of Pennsylvania, on Pennsylvania avenue.

These two members of Congress happened to meet for the first time this session, when Mr. English, extending his hand, said:

"How are you, Mr. Montgomery?"

Mr. Montgomery withheld his hand and uttered an insulting expression like

"I don't speak to puppies."

Whereupon Mr. English struck him a severe blow over the head, breaking his cane to pieces by the blow, and knocking Mr. Montgomery into the gutter but not entirely down.

Montgomery on rising, hurled a brick at English, striking him on the boot, but doing no injury to him.

Mr. English states to his friends that he was entirely unarmed and was not aware that Montgomery had any ill feeling towards him up to the time of the rencontre.

Mr. Montgomery, as to strength and size is superior to Mr. English.

A Proposed Government Paper Currency.

It is announced that the director of the United States mint proposes to establish a new paper currency, based on the deposits in that institution. He has prepared a bill for that purpose, which he intends to lay before Congress. It authorizes the mint to issue certificates on the deposit of gold bullion, and of similar certificates by the mint, and all the Sub-Treasurers, on the deposits of gold coin. These certificates are to be redeemed only at the offices which issued them, the theory of the process being that the gold deposited will always be kept on hand to meet the certificates when presented for payment. The director claims that it will check the practice of hoarding; that the certificates will become currency as much as the gold itself; that a huge pile of coin thus stored away will serve as a great balance wheel to prevent commercial disturbances in times of panic or crises; that the use of certificates will prevent, the loss by wear, clipping, or sweating; that the retaining of a government bullion fund at the mint would no longer be necessary; that, being based on deposits, no over issue of deposits could be made, and that, like bank notes, they should be made payable to bearer on demand and circulate exactly as they do. Senator Gwin is quite interested in the enactment of such a law. But it seems almost identical with the Bullion Bank projected in New York, with the single exception that depositors pay nothing for the safe keeping of their coin.

Advantages of Temperance.

Solomon tells us that a glutton shall come to poverty; warns us to be not among the riotous eaters of flesh; and even bids us put a knife to our throats if we be men given to appetite. Is there no less desperate remedy?

Lord Byron once told a companion that if some demi-god would dictate to us just how much we ought to eat, it would put an end to half the miseries of the race.

Jonathan Edwards—we see nothing in his Diary: "I find that I cannot be convinced, in the time of eating, that to eat more would be to exceed the bonds of temperance, though I have had two years' experience of the like, and yet three minutes after I have done, I am convinced of it. But yet again I over-eat, thinking I shall be somewhat faint if I leave off then; but when I have finished, I am convinced again of excess, and so it is from time to time. I have observed that more really seems to be the truth, when it is according to my inclination, than when otherwise."

Jefferson says that "no man ever repents eating too little."

Sir Isaac Newton often dined on a penny's worth of bread.

Abernathy cured his indigestion and regained his flesh by "going into the country, where he could get good milk and eggs, and living upon it three times a day, with no drink but ginger water. On this quantity of food he regained his flesh and uniformly got better."

Marion and his men waxed strong and valiant with no food but sweet potatoes, no drink but water, and no shelter but the sky.

"Besides brown bread, the Greek boatmen subsist almost solely on their native fruits, figs, grapes and raisins. They are most nimble, active, graceful, cheerful, and even the merriest people in the world."

Grant Thorburn attributes his cheerful old age to the fact that he "never eats enough," and thousands of his countrymen are wearing out their bodies not so much by the excess of business or the multiplicity of cares, as by the overwork they crowd upon them in digesting surplus and unnecessary food.

Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup.

Mr. Jos. B. Guthrie, of Science Hill, Randolph county, has sent us a bottle of Syrup. Mr. Guthrie made this year eight gallons from about four rods of land; and has satisfied himself that its manufacture will pay very well. A considerable quantity, he tells us, has been made in Randolph.—*Fay. Obs.*

It will be remembered that we gave the result of several experiments with the Chinese Cane last year. Among those who were most successful, Mr. Robert Ramsey, of Iredell Co., was then mentioned; and we are pleased now to have it in our power to state the result of his labors with the Cane for the present year. His experiment in '57, satisfied him it could be made profitable, and accordingly he prepared for it—built sheds for his machinery, kettles, &c., and confidently anticipated a profitable result. He put down 16 acres of common 'corn ground' in Cane; and when it began to ripen, he started his mill, and continued the work of crushing and boiling until he had finished. He had 40 head of hogs to fatten for pork, and to these he fed the cane and seed, just as it was cut from the field, and all the skimmings from his kettles were turned into his hog troughs. His hogs fattened on it, and saved him nearly all the grain he had usually consumed for this purpose—amounting in value, to not less than $100. He made one thousand gallons of syrup, which, at fifty cents per gallon, amounts to $500. Thus we have $600 for the crop, not to say any thing about the residue easily convertible into excellent manure. $600 divided by the number of acres planted, give $37,50 to each acre, which, at the least, is *three times* better than the *average* of the wheat and corn crops of this section.

We have tested the quality of Mr. Ramsey's new crop of syrup, and so far as we are capable of judging, pronounce it as good as the best molasses brought to this market.—*Sal. Watch.*

☞ G. W. Kendall, writing from New Braunfels, Texas, says: Take a circuit within ten miles of this place, and I know of but one physician, a very worthy and intelligent man who tends a gristmill for a livelihood.

A Merry Christmas to you all!

Commercial.

List of persons having goods remaining in the Statesville Depot, Dec. 22.

Rev J A Stradly, 1 small box, Rev W B Richardson, 3 pkdges, Dr. M J Locke, 1 pkg, R W York, 1 pkge, Dr. A McWilkinson, small box, M M Baily, 1 small keg, Davenport Female College, 5 stoves, A Leather 400 lbs, C S Brown, A N Erwin, 1 bag 150lbs, W B Jones 500 lbs, A Benceni, A A Hall 350lbs M Campbell 1 pc marble, Gray, Bryan & Co., 32 ps marble, H L & J C Smith, 600 lbs, J A Dula, 1 box 100 lbs, Dr. C Happoldt, 1 pk, Powell & Long, 1 trunk, J W Stockton, J F Alexander & Co., W S Cason, E Blackman, 300lbs.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on December 14th, Dr. William Foote, of Taylorsville, and Miss JANE A. COWAN, daughter of Wm. F. Cowan, Esqr., of Iredell.

The Printers were munificently remembered.

In Iredell County, by J. A. Murchison, Esq. on the 9th Dec., Mr. GEORGE H. HENRY to Miss MARGARET E. GRAHAM.

In Iredell county, on the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. L. Wallace, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. W. C. SPEARS to Miss CATHARINE E. MCPHERSON.

Dec. 16, at Mr. W. H. Smith's, by Rev. L C. Groseclose, Mr. WILSON A. LINGLE to Miss MARTHA J. LYNCH, both of Rowan.

Obituary.

DIED,

At his residence, on Hunting Creek, in Iredell county, on the 10th inst., Capt. JOHN M. YOUNG, in the 83d year of his age. The deceased was the last of twelve brothers and sisters all of whom raised families.

Advertisements.

E. Nye Hutchinson & Co.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Drugs and Medicines,

Having just received, from the Northern Markets a large and well-assorted Stock, will sell low for cash.

French, English, and American WINDOW GLASS, Different sizes;

PUTTY;

OILS, Linseed, Tanners, (several qualities,) pure Sperm, Whale, Lard, Sea Elephant, Machine, Metallic, Kerosene, Castor, Sweet, &c.;

VARNISHES, Durable Lustre, Imitation English Finishing Furniture, Coach Brown Japan, Black Japan, Copal, White Copal, and Grecian;

PAINTS, Pure Lead in Oil, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Paris Green, &c.;

Dye-Stuffs; Burning Fluid; Paint Brushes; Perfumery;

FRESH GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, of all kinds.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-1y

Just Received—

50 SACKS SALT, and for sale cheap for CASH.

T. H. McRORIE.

Wanted—

5,000 BUSHELS CORN, For which the market price will be paid.

T. H. McRORIE.

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE 15 *or* 20 *Likely Young Negroes,* For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention. Y. S. DEAN.

Dec. 22, 1858. 5-tf

Just Received—

400 lbs CHEESE.
1 bbl. No. 2 MACKEREL.
1 bbl. HERRINGS.
1,000 FRESH PICKLES.

S. J. RICKERT.

STEAM SAW MILL AT **Auction.**

THE undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, on *Thursday, the 10th of February next,* at 12 o'clock, M., his STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

On the Concord Road, near the 19 mile post from Statesville, in Iredell County, on the Plantation of Isaac Harris, Esq., with a Lease of the Premises for 9 years.

Said Mill is in good running order, offers good inducements to any one desirous of engaging in the Lumber business, and will be sold without reserve. Also,

1 GUMMING MACHINE.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN L. BRAWLEY.

Dec. 20, 1858. 4-6t

Cheap for Cash.

1,000 NEGRO BLANKETS, white and colored: also,

A good lot KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON, assorted sizes.

50 SEAMLESS SACKS, 3½ bushels each.

Fine white LIVERPOOL SALT; also

A large lot 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, which will be sold at cost prices.

CLEAN RICE, SALT FISH, BUTTER, and CHEESE, for sale by

WM. S. CASON.

Dec. 20, 1858. 4-1m

Trust Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of a *Deed in Trust* to me executed by A. W. McHENRY, for the purposes therein named, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the COURT HOUSE IN STATESVILLE, *On the 17th January next,*

A Tract of Land containing 164 acres, on the waters of Weathers Creek, adjoining lands of Jesse Westmoreland, and others, known as the Comming Land. There are 4 or 5 acres of first-rate meadow on the tract. Also,

ON THE 18th of JANUARY, *At the House of Thos. Miller, in Alexander County,*

One other Tract, lying in said County, on the waters of Sandy Branch, known as the Drum Tract, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of Thos. Miller and others.

Terms:—Six months credit, with interest; bond and approved security required.

J. A. MURCHISON, Trustee.

Dec. 16, 1858. 4-3t

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE COLLEGE will pay their subscriptions to JOS. W. STOCKTON.

We are in imminent need of funds.

Dec. 34, 1858. 4-tf

STATESVILLE **Male Academy,**

J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Ses.,	$ 8.00
Higher " " "	12.00
Classical Department, . . "	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

Notice.

We have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c., WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.

Also,

We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.

Dec. 17, 1858. 3-6mos

Last and final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and pay up during the month of January.

STOCKTON & MORRISON.

Dec. 13, 1858. 3-tf

Something Good.

BLUE FISH AND MULLETS, Of the best quality, for sale.

SALT, In large seamless sacks, cheap for cash.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

Notice.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration the estate of PETER RUFTY, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them in proper time, or be barred by this notice.

On Tuesday, the 28th Dec., 1858, I will sell, at the late residence of PETER RUFTY, dec'd, 8 miles east of Taylorsville, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, all the Personal Property belonging to his estate, consisting in part of

One Negro Boy, one Mule, Buggy and Harness, 1 One-horse Wagon, Cattle and Hogs, 1 set Dentist's Tools, new, and other Materials, Plantation and Carpenters' Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also,

The entire STOCK of GOODS on hand, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, and other articles not named.

TERMS:—Six months credit; note and approved security required.

The sale will continue until all is sold.

A. C. McINTOSH, Admin'r.

December 7th, 1858. 3-2w

North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP **Machine Shop** AND **Foundry,**

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER **Wheat Threshing Machines,**

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.

The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW, Proprietors.

☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents, Statesville, N. C.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Notice.

I WANT TO HIRE, for one year, a good, trusty, NEGRO MAN.

R. F. SIMONTON.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-3w

Land and Negroes.

On the First day of January next,

The Land belonging to the minor heirs of Dr. J. M. MOORE will be rented, and the Negroes hired, for one year.

JOS. W. STOCKTON,

Dec. 7, 1858.—2-3w Ag't for the Guard'n.

Notice.

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of JAMES W. EMMONS, deceased, will be HIRED in the town of STATESVILLE, on the *First day of January next,* for one year. Terms of hiring made known on day.

JNO. DAVIDSON,

Dec. 6, 1858. 2-3w Admins'r.

Attention, Public!

KOOPMAN & PHELPS, ARE NOW **Selling off,** AT AND BELOW COST,

And all those wishing bargains had better call IMMEDIATELY, as their stock undoubtedly will be sold off by the 1st day of January next, to close the concern.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-3w

Notice.

I will expose to PUBLIC HIRE, *On the 29th instant, at my house,* 8 or 10 NEGROES.

Among the number are two good cooks, one plough-boy, and three little girls of suitable size for nurses.

J. R. B. ADAMS, Guardian.

Oak Forest, N. C., *Dec.* 2, 1858. 2-3w

Notice.

On Saturday, the 1st day of January next,

At the COURT HOUSE in STATESVILLE, I WILL SELL

One NEGRO WOMAN named Margaret, and Child, and a BOY named Isom, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Beard, deceased.

At the same time and place, I will offer to the LOWEST BIDDER, a BOY named —— as a charge to the Estate.

I will also HIRE the balance of the NEGROES belonging to the Estate for one year.

Terms made known on day of sale and hire.

M. F. FREELAND, Admin'r.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-3w

CHINA, GLASS, & CROCKERY, AT **China Hall,** CHARLOTTE, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED, a very large and handsome assortment of China, Tea and Dinner Sets; also, China Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Mottoed Mugs, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.

GLASS WARE, *In every variety, Cut or Pressed.*

Fruit, Cake, Preserve and Jelly Stands; Sugars, Creamers, Goblets, Tumblers, Decanters, Bohemian Toilet Bottles, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WHITE, GRANITE, & COMMON WARE.

A very large assortment of the best quality of Ironstone Ware: also, common White and Blue Edge Ware; Painted Tea-cups and Saucers, at 25 cts. a sett.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Churns, Buckets, Rolling-pins, Steak-mauls, Butter-paddles, Knife Boxes and Baskets; Market, Clothes, School, and Key Baskets; Table Mats and Bread Trays.

SILVER-PLATED & BRITANIA WARE, &c.

Extra fine Silver-plated Castors; Cut Bottles; Britannia Castors; Chafing Dishes; Buckwheat-cake Dishes; Table and Tea Spoons; Knives and Forks; Carvers; Britannia Tea Setts; Pitchers; Tumblers; Mugs; Molasses Cans; Britannia Plate Covers; Coffee Mills & Cocoa Dippers; Butter Knives; Sugar Spoons; Tea Bells; Egg Friers and Codlers, with 3 minute glasses; Brass and Britannia Candlesticks; Snuffer Waiters; Tea Trays; Knife Cleaners; Egg and Mustard Spoons, &c.

The public, and especially the ladies, are requested to call and examine our Stock, as we feel confident that it is superior to anything of the kind ever before opened in this place.

JAMES HARTY & Co.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of REESE & STIREWALT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are once more earnestly requested to come forward and make payment. Settlements can be made with either of us until the 15th of January, 1859; after that time our notes and accounts will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

H. B. REESE, V. STIREWALT.

Dec. 8, 1858. 2-tf

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE, STATESVILLE, N. C.

The Fall Session of this Institution closed the 30th November. The number of students n attendance during the past scholastic year was 110.

The next Term will commence on the First Wednesday in January next.

No deduction will be made for loss of time less than three weeks at the beginning of the Session, and none for less than two weeks after the time of entrance.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-4t

New Firm.

The undersigned give notice that they have entered into Copartnership, under the style o

WATTS, WHITE & CO., at the old stand of Watts, Douglas & Co and are now receiving direct from the Northern cities, a large and general assortment of of Fall and Winter

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Bonnets, Queens' ware, Drugs, Medicines, Iron, Steel, Nails, etc.

—GROCERIES—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Powder, Lead, Pepper, All-spice, ginger, Tea—in short every article usually kept in an extensive establishment. All of which will be sold very low for Cash. Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

W. F. WATTS,
M. A. WHITE,
J. B. DOUGLAS.

Statesville, Oct. 8th, 1858. 45tf

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

Jo's W. STOCKTON

Is now receiving a NEW and COMPLETE Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Purchased with great care as it regards price, Quality and style, in the Cities of Philadelphia and New York—Consisting of:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Blk. Gro De Rhine, Fancy Dress ilks,
Paris De Laine Rob e a Lez,
Velvet Trim'd do do
Sup'r Valencia do do
High Col'd Cash'r de Case
Boy'd de Chene Robe a Lez
French Merino, assorted Colors,
Plain and Fig'd, all wool De Laines,
De Bieges, Alpaccas, Ginghams & Prints,
White and Col'd Brilliants,
White Marseilles & Trimmings,
Tarleton, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns,
wise, Mull and Jaconet Muslins,
Ladies' Embroidered Collars and sleeves,
do Mourning do
Linen Hdk'fs (very Cheap)
Lace and Love Veils,
Handsome Head Dresses,
Latest style of WINTER BONNETS,
Drab and Brown Bloomers,
Roche, Sprigs and Bridal Wreaths.
Ladies' Clocks and Mantillas,
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Brocha Bordered do
Beautiful Plush do
Bord'd and Chinelle Stella do (round cor'd
Chinelle Scarfs.
Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridal SKIRTS, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of all kinds, of the Best Make; also French Cloths, Doe-Skin and Fancy Cassimeres. A complete Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Queensware, Drugs and Paints, Sole Leather.

—GROCERIES—

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Candles, Molasses, Salt, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash or to punctual customers.

J. W. Stockton.

P. S.—I have the Genuine

"Het Anchor Bolting Cloth"

For Sale.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, sold to order, and warranted good or no sale.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Oct 8, 1858. 45tf

NEW GROCERY!

The undersigned having taken the stand, formerly occupied by O. Gillespie & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the

Whole Sale & Retail GROCERY Business

—Begs leave to inform the Citizens of Statesville and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a large and well selected STOCK—

Consisting in part of,

Rio, LaGuyra and Java Coffee;
A B C and other grades of Sugars;
A No. article of Crushed Sugar;
A fine assortment of Black and [Green Teas;
A Prime article of Cuba Molasses;
Colgate's Pale No. one Toilet Soaps;
Soda & Sugar Crackers by bbl & box;
Candles, Candles and Cheese;
Starch by the pound or box;
Matches, Sieves, Plow Lines, bed-Cords;
Pepper, Spice, Nut-megs, Cinnamon, Mace, Brooms, Axes, Wrap'g paper;
Soda, Salaratus and Mustard;
Lamp Oil, Burning Fluid, Pickles;
Liverpool and Table Salt, etc.
Pure White Lead.
Linseed Oil.
Cut and Wrought Nails.
Shot and Stoneware,
Also, a lot of Seamless Bags.

I intend keeping on hand everything in the

Grocery Line,

except Liquors, and I intend to sell them either by Wholesale or Retail, as low as any other House in the place. I have also, a large stock of

Fancy and Staple *DRY GOODS*

which I will sell at the lowest Cash prices.

Please give me a call, before Purchasing elsewhere.

W. S. CASON.

Statesville, Oct. 15. 46 3m

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes. A. W. WILSON.

Oct 15 46tf

Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BOOK and JOB **PRINTING,**

Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms, AT THE IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Job Work.

Markets.

STATESVILLE MARKET, [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

By J. F. Alexander & Co.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	10a12
Beef,	4½ a 5½	Molasses,	50 a 62
Beeswax,	22½ a 25	Nails,	6 a 7
Butter,	15 a 18	Peas,	00 a 50
Coffee,	14 a 16½	Rags,	02½
Candles Tallow,	25	Salt,	2,50 0.00
Adamantine,	30 a 35	Sugar,	12 a 14
Corn,	50 a 55	Loaf,	18 20
Chickens,	10 a 12	Tallow,	10 a 125
Eggs, dozen,	0 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 85
Feathers,	35 a 40	Linsey Cloth,	30 a 35
Flour,	4 00 a 4 25	Rice,	06
Flaxseed,	a 1 00	Dry-Hides 12c, Green 05	
Dried Apples, pl'd	110	D. Peaches, pl'd	3 00
Pork. per lb.,	6 a 6 1-2	" unpl'd	1 60

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Bacon	12 a 12½	MOLASSES—	
FLOUR—		Cuba	30 a 31
Family	5 37 a 5 50	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Super.	5 25 a 0 00	SALT—	
Fine	5 00 a 0 00	Liv. sack	1 50 a 00
Scratched	4 75 a 0 00	FLAXSEED—	
GRAIN—			1 00 a 0 00
Corn	80 a 90	N. C. SPIRITS—	
Wheat	0 95 a 0 00	P. Brandy	1 00 a 00
Oats	45 a 0 50	Apple do.	70 a 00
Peas	0 75 a 0 00	Whisky	50 a 55
Rye	0 90 a 1 00	WOOL—	18 a 1
LARD—	13 a 14		

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

Bacon—		Pork, pr lb	7 a 8
Hog round,	10 a 12	Molasses com	40 a 45
Corn, pr bus	50 a 52	" S House	60 a 70
Meal, pr bus	50 a 55	Sugar, Brown,	9 a 12
Oats, pr bus	45 a 50	Salt, Sack	160 a 165
Flour, 100 lbs.	$2 a 225	Peas, pr bus	00 a 55
" " Bbl.	475	Beef, on hoof	5 a 0
Wheat, pr bus	85 a 100	Potatoes, Irish	50 0 62
Feathers, pr lb	33 a 37	Yarn, bale	100 110
Lard, pr lb	10 a 11	Whiskey, N C,	40 45
Wool washed	27 a 28	Brandy, apple	75 1 00
" unwashed	23 a 00	" Peach	1 a 150

SALISBURY MARKET.

BACON—		FLOUR—	
Sides	0a00	Per 100 lbs	$2 00a3 25
Hog round	9 a 12	per bbl	$4 50a4 75
BEEF—		Feathers	30a35
Per lb	5a5	Lard per lb	10a12
BUTTER—		MOLASSES—	
Per lb	15a18	Sugar House	70
Beeswax	22a23	Common	37a45
Beans	50	N. O. Syrup	55 65
COFFEE—		SUGAR—	
Rio	12a14	Loaf	14a17
Laguira	15a16	Brown	9a13
Java	17a23	Salt per sack	1 90a2 25
Mocha	20a22	Oats	35a37
CANDLES—		Pork per lb	6½a7
Adamantine	24a30	Peas, per bush	65
Sperm	40a50	POTATOES—	
Tallow	17a20	Irish	75 a1 00
CORN—		Wheat	80 a100
Per bush	60a65	Whisky. West.	60a65
Meal	55a70	WOOL—	
Apples	50 125	Washed	30a35
		Unwashed	23a00

TAILORING.

E. B. STIMSON,

TAILOR,

Opposite Mrs. Wren,s former Hotel, Statesville, N. C.

Has just received the Fall and Winter Fashions—will execute all Orders in the above line, with dispatch and according to style.—Oct 1 44tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS!

T H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers,—It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Murphy & Co., are requested to call and settle by the 1st of July next, if they wish to save cost.

June 5 27tf

To Rent or Sell!

The desirable property recently occupied by Mrs. WREN, on College Avenue.

MILLER & LAWRENCE.

Take Notice!

☞ Those indebted to us, are requested to pay up as longer indulgence cannot be given, and ought not to be expected. One of our firm intends leaving the country in a short time, and those owing us *must make their calculations to pay.*

O. GILLESPIE & CO.

Hayne Davis,

Attorney at Law, STATESVILLE, N. C.

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

Printing Press AND **Materials** FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.

Poetry.

"Do you Think he is Married?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Madam!—you are very pressing,
And I can't decline the task,
With the slightest gift of guessing,
You would hardly need to ask!

Don't you see a hint of marriage
In his sober-sided face?
In his rather stooping carriage
And extremely rapid pace?

If he's not committed treason,
Or some wicked action done,
Can you see the faintest reason
Why a bachelor should run?

Why should *he* be in a flurry?
But a loving wife to greet,
Is a circumstance to hurry
The most dignified of feet!

When afar the man has spied her,
If the grateful, happy elf
Does not haste to be beside her,
He must be beside himself!

It is but a trifle, may be—
But observe his practiced tone
When he calms your stormy baby,
Just as if it were his own!

Do you think a certain meekness
You have mentioned in his looks,
Is a chronic optic weakness
That has come of reading books?

Did you ever see his vision
Peering underneath a hood,
Save enough for recognition,
As a civil person should?

Could a Capuchin be colder,
When he glances, as he must,
At a finely-rounded shoulder
Or a proudly-swelling bust?

Madam!—think of every feature,
Then deny it, if you can—
He's a fond, connubial creature,
And a *very* married man.

Amusment and Instruction.

Salutations among Different Nations.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

The expressions used as salutations among different nations have, under their common aspect, something characteristic and interesting, even for the most casual observer.

In the East, some of these expressions savor in a more or less degree, of the Scriptures and of the serene and patriarchal sentiment of the inhabitants. One recognizes the immobility of these pastorla and warlike people, standing aloof from all human progress. Nearly all have a foundation in religious sentiment, and express peace to those to whom they are addressed. The Salutation used by the Arab, 'Salem,' or 'Shalum,' means peace, and is found in the word Jerulalem. The Arab salutes his friend thus, 'May you have a happy morning;' 'May God grant you his favors;' 'If God wills it, you are well.' The last expression plainly betrays their fanaticism.

The Turks have a formula which can only be used in a sunny clime—'May your shadow never be less.' An Englishman would never think of wishing a friend a fine shadow.

The climate of Egypt is feverish, and perspiration is necessary to health: hence the Egyptian, meeting you, asks, 'How do you perspire.'

'Have you eaten?' 'Is your stomach in good order?' asks the Chinaman, a touching solicitude, which can only be appreciated by a nation of gourmands.

'Good cheer,' says the modern Greek, in nearly the same language that the ancients were wont to greet their friends. A charming salutation which could only have originated among the happy, careless Greeks.

The Romans, who were heretofore robust, indefatigable and laborious, had energetic salutations, expressing force and action: 'Slave,' Be strong,' 'Be healthy;' and 'guidaysis,' 'What do you?' or 'What make you?'

The Genoese, of modern times, say 'Health and wealth,' which is very appropriate for an active and commercial people.

The Neapolitan devoutly says, 'Grow in sanctity;' and the Piedmontese, 'I am your servant.' The 'How stand you?' of almost all Italy, forcibly indicates the nonchalence of that sunny land.

The Spaniard, grave, haughty and indifferent, wishes you 'Good morning,' to which we respond, 'At your service, sir.' Another salutation which the Spaniard uses, 'God be with you, signor,' shows melange of respect for one's self and religious sentiment.

The ordinary salutation of the German is, 'Wie gehts?'—'How goes it?' and has vagueness partaking somewhat of the dreamy character of the German. To bid one adieu, he says, 'Leben sie whol'—'Live quiet and happy.' This last plainly exhibits his peaceful nature and love for the simple joys of life.

The traveling Hollander asks, 'Hoe wart'sge?' 'How do you go?' 'The thoughtful, active Swede demands, 'Of what do you think?' whilst, the Dane more placid, uses the German expression 'Liv vel'—'Live well.' But the greeting of the Pole is best of all; 'Are you happy?'

The English have the 'Good bye,' a corruption of the word 'Good be with you,' and some others; but that which exhibits best the character of the English, is 'How do you do?' as the activity of this people is shown in this demand where the do is spoken twice.—Nothing is more characteristic more lively, or more stirring than this.

The 'Comment vouz portez vous?' of the Frenchman is more active than laborious—more ardent, more passionate, than thoughtful; hence the principle with him is to go—to be lively, to show himself. There is something in this expression 'Comment vous portez vour?'—'How do you carry yourself?' which bespeaks at once his frank manner and pleasant face.

"No more a Wayward Child."

The great revival of the last winter has furnished innumerable incidents, to whose touching interest no pen can do justice. Many have been given to the public, but by far the greater number are hidden away in Christian hearts, to be tearfully remembered through life, and recalled, no doubt, in eternity.

One such incident occurred in a seminary for young ladies in Western Massachusetts. The school, as well as the entire town, had been greatly blessed. Many a thoughtless girl had heard the still small voice of the Spirit. But some walked proudly on, noticing the revival only by a curling lip and a scornful laugh, and among them was Helen B——. She was a noble and interesting girl, of excellent abilities, and an amiable disposition. Yet while many about her were coming to Christ, she maintained the same careless demeanor, evidently 'caring for none of these things.' It was in vain to talk with and to persuade her. She could not even be induced to attend a prayer meeting, and her companions at length ceased importunities, which effected nothing save to annoy, and only prayed the more earnestly, that God would make His strength perfect in their weakness.

It was the custom of the young ladies to meet for a few moments each evening, in their several recitation rooms, for prayer and other devotional exercises. One evening, near the close of the term, after one of these praying circles had assembled, the door opened, and Helen B——entered.—Her eyes were downcast, and her face was calm and very pale. There was something in her look which told of an inward struggle. She took her seat silently, and the exercises of the meeting proceeded. A few lines were sung, two or three short prayers were offered, and then, as was their custom, each repeated a few verses of some favorite hymn. One followed another in succession, until it came the turn of the newcomer. There was a pause, and a perfect silence, and then, without lifting her eyes from the floor, she commenced,

"I am a wandering sheep,
I did not love the fold."

Her voice was low but distinct, and every word, as she uttered it, thrilled to the hearts of the listeners. She repeated one stanza after another, of that beautiful hymn of Bonar, and not an eye save her own was dry, as, with sweet emphasis, she pronounced the last lines:

"No more a wayward child,
I seek no more to roam;
I love my heavenly Father's voice—
I love, I love his home."

That simple hymn told all. The wandering sheep, the wayward child had returned, and there was joy that night among the angels in heaven, and among Christians on earth over one more repenting sinner.

Agriculture.

Preparation for Spring Crops.

The season of the year has arrived, says the Southern Farmer, when the labors of the cultivators of the soil are to be directed towards making preparations for the intended crops of the ensuing year. Among the many objects which should demand his early attention, that of plowing the land designed for corn is not the least important. There are many reasons why the farmer should not delay this operation till the spring months. He has leisure now to perform it better, and the land is generally in better order for plowing than early in the spring, when the soil is so frequently in an unfavorable condition, until late in the season, at which time the work has to be hurriedly, and consequently imperfectly performed, and in too many instances done when the land is much too wet. Fall plowing for a corn or oat crop gives to the land the benefit of the winter's frosts, which greatly aid in properly pulverizing the soil; and also by exposure tends to destroy the larvæ of many insects which prey upon the growing crops. The utmost care should be especially exercised to guard against all standing water on land plowed in the fall or winter. If this precaution is not observed, all the advantages of early plowing are lost.—All ditches should therefore be carefully cleaned out, and surface furrows opened for carrying off the water from rain or melting snows. These surface furrows should in all cases be cut to a depth of several inches below the depth of plowing, so as not only to keep the loose soil free from water, but also a portion at least, of the subsoil. If this necessary precaution is attended to, the soil will be found early in spring in good condition for further preparatory culture for the reception of seeds of any description.

Another operation of primary importance at this season of the year, is the providing of ample and good shelter for stock of all kinds—a department of rural economy too often sadly neglected in this climate. We see thousands of cattle which, through the inclement season of winter, have no other protection from its keen blasts and pelting storms, than the lee side of a bush or a rail fence, where they stand cowering and shivering, with their staring coats of hair full of the cold rain, or covered with frozen snow or icicles. This is not only a cruel exposure to the poor animals, but on the part of the farmer is a sad want of economy, and the fruitful source of the almost universal complaint heard in the spring of weakened teams and emaciated and spectral cattle. When cattle are not properly sheltered during our changeable winters, no matter how amply they may be fed, all they can possibly consume is necessary to supply material for that combustion which is requisite to supply the increased demands for animal heat; so that during winter the poor animal not only fails to gain flesh, but a reduction of that formed the preceding season takes place;—hence, the cause of the many skin covered skeletons we see every spring. Cattle or stock of any description, well sheltered during winter and stormy weather, will require less feeding than when exposed, so that the practice has economy as well as humanity to recommend it.

The preservation and accumulation of manures is another object requiring the farmer's attention during the fall and winter. All substances suitable for this purpose should be carefully collected and husbanded, and ready for application early in the spring.—In this climate we do not recommend the filling up with straw in stables and cattle yards, beyond what is necessary for the feeding and comfort of the animals. A better mode we believe to be, the application of all surplus straw as a top dressing on clover or pasture land—which can be made at intervals during the winter when the land is fit for hauling over. So that when the spring arrives, the largest bulk of improvement will have been made to the land, and the farmer thus afforded more leisure for the preparation of the soil for crops.

Take Care of your Cattle.

We think it is not well to allow the cattle to roam over the fields too late in the fall, browsing the trees, and shivering with the cold, even if there is no snow on the ground. They may, it is true, pick up a part of their living, but they waste their manure, and get roaming habits. They had better be kept in the barn and yard, and fed from the ample store which has been provided for them. Take good care of them in the early part of the season, and get them accustomed to quiet habits, and they will not fret off the flesh which they have accumulated in the pasture. Give them plenty of salt, a little mess of roots daily, and a fodder of cornstalks or shucks. A variety of food is agreeable to them, and promotes their appetite. Cattle that are being stall-fed require particular attention. Do not surfeit them with too large a quantity of food.—Give them no more at one time than they will eat up clean. Pumpkins and apples, with shorts and meal, make a good variety of food. Use up the perishable articles first. If your hay is not of the best quality, be sure and cut and moisten it, and mix the meal and shorts with it. Give them plenty of good bedding and keep them clean.

N. E. Farmer.

Curing Hams.

As the time is at hand for curing hams, a few words will not be out of place in regard to them. The legs of hogs, short in the hocks, are the best for hams, and should be chosen in preference to lanky legs. They may be salted by immersion in a clean pickle, containing a little sugar and saltpetre dissolved, or they may be salted by rubbing ground solar evaporated salt over them, turning them every day, and giving them a good rubbing. A little sugar and ground black pepper added to the salt will much improve the flavor of the meat. It requires about a month to salt hams by the wet process, and three weeks by the dry system. At the end of this period they should be hung up for a few days to drip, and then they are ready for smoking. Much depends on the material used for smoking them, so as to secure a sweet flavor. Whatever fuel is used for this purpose, one condition should never be overlooked; it should be perfectly dry, or else it will be liable to impart a bitter taste to the meat. Dry corn cobs, and some dry sweet hay are superior to all other agents that we have seen employed for smoking beef and hams.

Mutton hams may be prepared in the same manner as those of pork, and they are exceeding palpateable when the meat is good and care exercised to smoke them slowly.—*Scientific American.*

Sir Isaac Newton's Taste for Farming.

When Newton had reached his fifteenth year, he was called from the school at Grantham, to take charge of his mother's farm. He was thus frequently sent to Grantham market, says Timbs, to dispose of grain and other agricultural produce, which however, he generally left to an old farm servant who accompanied him, and Newton made his way to the garret of the house in which he had lived, to amuse himself with a parcel of old books left there; and afterwards he would entrench himself on the wayside between Woolsthorpe and Grantham, devouring some favorite author, till his companion's return from market. And when his mother sent him into the fields to watch the sheep and cattle, he would perch himself under a tree with a book in his hand, or shape models with his knife, or watch the movements of an undershot water-wheel. One of the earliest scientific experiments which Newton made was in 1658, on the day of the great storm, when Cromwell died, and when he himself had just entered his sixteenth year. Newton's mother was now convinced that her son was not destined to be a farmer; and this, with his uncle finding him under a hedge, occupied in the solution of a mathematical problem, led to his being again sent to Grantham School, and then to Trinity College, Cambridge, which thence became the real birthplace of Newton's genius.

Scientific American.

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Stockton & Morrison, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will make immediate payment. Settlements can be made with either of us.

JOS. W. STOCKTON,
WM. H. MORRISON,

Statesville, August 7th, '58.

Jenkins & Ayer,

Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House. All work warranted. 'Dick' is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit" 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms, modearte.

Statesville, Jan. 16. 1f

NEW Mercantile Firm, IN SALISBURY.

McNEELY & YOUNG,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Carpeting, Nails, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Leather, &c.

Corner opposite MANSION HOTEL, formerly occupied by M. Brown.

McNEELY & YOUNG,
Salisbury, N. C.

September 25th, 1858 43-3m

NEW Drug Store,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE attention of the inhabitants of Salisbury, and of the State of North Carolina, is most respectfully called to the opening by the undersigned, of a DRUG &

Medicine Store.

complete in the selections of Pure and Genuine Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, Toilet articles, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Grass and Garden Seeds, etc. And that with his experience of ten years, in the first class stores in the city of New York, and a strict attention to business, especially in the compounding of Physicians' prescriptions and Family Medicines, and at a reasonable scale of prices, to secure a share of Town and Country Trade.

The same degree of neatness and dispatch shall be practiced, and as pure articles given, to all Orders by mail, from Physicians, Families and Dealers, as by personal call.

W. H. WYATT.

Dec. 17 3-tf

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a **House and Lot**, in Statesville, near the **Female College.** The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent *water*. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.

Oct. 1st 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

Dr. W. S. TATE,
Surgeon and Mechanical
DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform those interested, that he has moved to his new Rooms on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Reese & Stirewalt where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional services. July 24.

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS,
HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,
Salisbury, N. C.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH,
Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL MACHINERY—such as steam or water Burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the Milling business he flatters himself that, he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction, in the business of grinding. He would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredell County, N. C.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C., I also offer, my tract of **200 acres** more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Baley, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwellling Houses, Kitchen, Negroe houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Nov. 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell,
IN STATESVILE,
On the First day of January next,
Three likely young Negroes,
2 Boys and a Girl, belonging to the estate of N. M. GRIFFIN, deceased.

Terms:—Six months credit, with interest.

W. TURNER,
Nov. 27, 1858 1tds Anministrator.

LIVERY STA-[horse]-BLE.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

We having obtained the extensive stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally, that we are prepared to hire horses and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons wanting conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the proprietors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.

BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

33—tf

$100 REWARD!

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 19th of July last, a negro man, called Isaac: He is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, scar on one wrist from a burn (which, not recollected,) good teeth, face rather full, straight build, bold appearance, quick spoken, and, weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, and 30 years old. Had on when he departed a pair of copperas colored pants, and perhaps took other clothing from his wife's house. He is very likely and may be considered a No. 1 negro.

I will give a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him again.

ADAM WEBBER.

10 miles north of Statesville, N. C.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO Country Merchants.

New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for
Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
37tf Eng'r and Sup't.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS—

Consisting in part of

Black and Fancy SILKS,
French and American Merinos, all col'rs
Delaines, Palmetto Cashmeres,
Byadere side stripe Cashmeres and Delaines; DeBaize, assorted colors
Bleached and brown Domestic, at all prices;
Plain and striped Osnaburg for servants,
Kerseys and Georgia Plains, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets of all kinds—Prints of all grades—Shawls and Cloaks, &c.

Negro Brogans,

Mens Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Childrens Shoes and Gaiters, etc. A large stock of Hats, Caps, and

Ready Made Clothing.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,

Hard Ware of all kinds; White Lead and Linseed Oil, Window Glass assorted sizes.

500lbs Baking Soda, Soaps, Perfumeries, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Concentrated Lye for making Soap, Sole and upper Leather.

All of which, were bought on favorable terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot be beat in Western North Carolina. Give a look before buying elsewhere. We charge nothing for Showing our goods.

J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Statesville, Oct 15, 1858. 46

☞ We want 100 bushels good nice peeled dried Peaches, for which we will give $3 50 for 40 pounds. J. F. A. & CO.

JUST RECEIVED—
at the Book Store:

Spurgeon's Sermons, 4 volumes;
Presbyterian Psalmist;
David's Psalms. (Rouse's Version;)
Methodist Hymns;
Alexander on Acts;
Port Folios and Writing Paper, &c.

Oct 22 47

SIMONTON HOUSE.

THE subscribers having become lessees of this spacious New

HOTEL

located near the public Square and Court-House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first class Hotel in the Union.

MRS. M. A. WREN & SON.

July 3d. 31tf

For Sale or Rent,

A Comfortable HOUSE *on College Avenue, opposite Mrs. Carlton's.*

On the premises are a good Garden, Stables, Well, Ice house, Kitchen, and Smoke house. Terms reasonable. Possession given the 1st day of January, 1859.

Also,

At Private Sale,

A neat set Parlor Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, a good Cooking Stove, Wash-stands, Carpets, Crockery, a good pine Book-case, Wardrobe, Bureau, Clock, and many other things too tedious to mention.

Also,

A Negro Girl and Child for Sale.

The Girl is now a good cook, and washes and irons well.

R. C. McCALLA.

Dec. 3, 1858. 1-4t

DR. Y. S. DEAN,

Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office.

Statesville, N. C. 2

Dissolution.

The firm of Watts, Douglas & Co. was dissolved on the 24th of August last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm, will please call and settle.

Oct 8th. 45 tf

Wanted,

1000 Bushels Dried Apples, peeled
500 " " Peaches, ditto.

Highest market price given.

p'r 11th. 41tf J. F. ALEXANDER & CO

Mullets.

We have 3 bbls. fine Mullets on hand, for sale cheap.

Also,

A good Buggy and Harness,

Which can be bought very low for cash or good papel.

Salt.

Just received a large lot, cheap, for CASH.

J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.

Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

Second Edition,

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,
Statesville, N. C.,

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

Apples.

75 bushels of good Apples, for sale at

S. J. RICKERT'S.

The highest cash price will be paid for

100 dozen Eggs,

Between now and the Christmas Holidays, by

S. J. RICKERT.

Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

THE
BOOK STORE
Still in the Lead—New Attraction!

In addition to the well assorted Stock of **Books, Stationery** and Fancy Articles, to be found at AYER'S Book Store—

THE PUBLIC

can now see specimens of AMBROTYPES, Mellaneotypes, Cameotypes, and various other Types, which for beauty, durability, and finish, are unsurpassed.

I have recently received full and ample instructions, under Mr. W. P. Hughes—and am now prepared to take any of the above style of Pictures, in as finished a manner, and at as low a figure, as any other Artist in the coutry. Call and try me and if I fail to give satisfaction, no charge. H. W. AYER.

Oct 1 44tf

[horse] MAKING.

J. W. Woodward

Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all Kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment.

All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.

Feb. 27. 13tf

Sheetings.

WE HAVE a large lot of
4-4 Sheetings, suitable for putting up flour
7-8 ditto ditto
7 8 OSNABURGS.

For sale cheap by the bolt or bale.

J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.

ALSO—

SUMMER SILKS,

which we will sell at cost for cash.

J. F. A. & Co.

1855' 24tf

Blum's Almanacs—For 1859.

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Oct 22 47

McLEAN HOUSE,

Statesville, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to, STATESVILLE, can be accommodated with **Meals** at 25 cents each, and comfortable **Lodgings** at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms.

Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN,

HERE WE ARE—AGAIN!!

I have just received a fresh stock of

Juvenile Books—

Southern Harmony,
Carmina Sacra,
Presbyterian Psalmodist, etc.

—ALSO—

Candies. Raisins. Cigars. &c.

All of which I will sell for Cash—at the lowest figures. Call and see me.

Oct 19 51tf H. W. AYER.

10 000 Pounds

Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a 1 cent per pound, in Goods.

JOS. W STOCKTON.

Oct 18 51

3,000 bushels Wheat WANTED.

Wanted,

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which *Salisbury cash prices will be paid.*

O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

NEWBERN GAZETTE

This popular Family and Literary Journal is one of the LARGEST, and pronounced by the press, ONE OF THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST IN North Carolina. The services of a valuable corps of

Contributors and Reporters

have been engaged, many of whom rank among the most able and scientific writers in America. The Editor makes no boast that it is "the best paper in the world!"—but earnestly and confidently commends it to the patronage of a liberal public, with the assurance that nothing shall be withheld to merit their warmest interest in its prosperity.

☞ A $100 GOLD MEDAL has been offered for the best original Story of about seventy-five pages foolscap paper—and will be awarded by three disinterested gentlemen, on the first of December.

Now is the time to subscribe, in order to begin with the PRIZE STORIES.

Address T. R. MURRAY, Editor and Pro'r, Newbern, N. C., September, 1858.

New
MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM,

Practical Marble Cutter,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

AMREICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

November 5, 1858. 49tf

THE
Chickering & Son's
34 Prize
MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he guarantees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Address,

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.

Nov. 3, 1858. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

AVOID COST.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of STOCKTON & MORRISON can avoid cost by paying what they owe soon, as we are determined to close our business.

STOCKTON & MORRISON.

Nov. 8, 1858. 50-tf

Just Received—

5 Tons Guano,

A large lot King's Mount. Iron,

Well assorted. For sale by

Nov 12 T. H. McRORIE.

Seed Cotton.

I wish to purchase Cotton in the seed, for which I will pay the highest market price, delivered at my Gin, a mile and a half north-west of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.

Corn Meal.

My Mill has been repaired lately. If you want GOOD MEAL, give it a trial; one mile and a half south-west of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.

50-tf

Job Work.